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'PANAMA DECLARATION' STRESSES DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

PA032138 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The five Andean Pact nations, satisfied with what they have described as a "vigorous advance toward democracy in Latin America," decided to create a "peace fund" and a "procedural charter" to promote the growth of Latin American democracy.

The Andean countries, in a document signed today called the "Panama declaration," believe that "in order to achieve a democracy of solid institutions, of popular extraction and definitely participatory in nature, they propose to democratic countries or those in the process of democratic recovery the creation of a "peace fund" to promote projects for social and economic development in Latin America.

The initiative on behalf of democracy launched today by the Andean Pact was announced following a long discussion with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who reiterated his government's full and absolute support for the cause of democracy in Latin America.

The "Panama declaration" was signed by Presidents Walter Guevara Arze of Bolivia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Francisco Morales Bermudez of Peru, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, and the Ecuadorean foreign minister, who represented President Jaime Roldos, who was unable to attend the Panama meeting for domestic reasons.

The Andean Pact presidents welcomed the return of democracy to Bolivia and Ecuador as well as the progress toward democracy in Peru, where elections will be held in 1980. They also decided to instruct their foreign ministers to proceed as soon as possible to prepare "a charter of procedure for joint action by the Andean nations, which will contribute to establishment of a new international order." The declaration sets 25 October 1979 as the date for signing in La Paz the treaty for creation of the Andean Parliament. The object, according to the declaration, is to determine the time necessary for the required legislative discussion and approval, so that the Andean Parliament may be installed on 17 December 1980.

Point 12 of the declaration resolves "to call a meeting of plenipotentiaries in Lima in November to draft the instrument that will institutionalize the council of foreign ministers of the Andean system and its operating mechanisms."

Political commentators noted that the Andean Pact, in political and economic aspects and with a common objective of integration, emerged much strengthened from the Panama meeting, which, according to the presidents of Venezuela, Peru and Colombia, "will be regarded in American history as a matter of the utmost importance."

The rest of the Andean countries offered Bolivia strong support on two topics of present concern: tin and an outlet to the sea. Point 13 of the declaration states that the presidents of the Andean countries "express their concern for the serious harm to the Bolivian economy and the risks to its recently initiated democratic process which the placing on the international market of 25,000 tons of U.S. noncommercial tin reserves would involve." Point 14 establishes that the presidents "reiterate their support for the just demand by Bolivia for sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean."

Point 19 again brings up the matter of democracy in Latin America, which was no doubt the essential topic of the declaration. It states: "They fervently wish for the establishment of regimes that will reflect the free expression of the people's will, in the conviction that representative, social and participatory democracy is the most appropriate means for the best realization of the destiny of the nations."

It continues: "According to this democratic hope, they are willing to favor measures intended for the region's political normalization, with greatest respect for the principle of nonintervention and conforming to the ideological pluralism that guides its international behavior."

The declaration begins with congratulations by the Andean countries in view of the agreement between Panama and the United States concerning the Panama Canal, calling it an important step toward full sovereignty by Panama over its territory. It also expresses satisfaction at Panama's determination to sign the "Andres Bello" agreement, which regulates the Andean Pact's cultural activities. The Andean countries again call on Panama and the international community, especially the nations of the continent, to "contribute actively to the task of Nicaragua's national reconstruction,"

Finally the document expresses the satisfaction of the Andean nations at the opening of the dialog of the Andean Group with the European Economic Community. In this respect they congratulated Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala for his work in Brussels representing the Andean countries during his recent trip to Europe.

U.S. sources noted "the image of strength and cohesion projected by the Andean Pact at present." Viron Vaky, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told ACAN-EFE that "there is an important cohesion in favor of a system, a democratic system, in the Andean Pact countries; these countries seem to want to extend the democratic system to other countries." Other observers said that the "encirclement being built up by Carter of military regimes became tighter as a result of the Panama summit, which was attended by the democratic nations of Latin America."

ANDEAN PACT PROPOSES POLITICAL EXPANSION OF LAES

PA031726 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Andean Pact countries, whose presidents signed a "Panama declaration" here today, have recommended "overcoming the strictly economic nature" of the Latin American Economic System [LAES].

Francisco Morales Bermudez (Peru), Luis Herrera Campins (Venezuela), Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (Colombia), Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia) and the representative of Jaime Roldos (Ecuador) believe that LAES should undertake "political expansion." The declaration states that the presidents "feel that in order to achieve its goal of fostering the integration of Latin America, coordinating regional interests and advocating the abroad, LAES requires a dynamism allowing it to overcome the strictly economic mission with which it has been officially invested." The suggested "political expansion" would be aimed at efficient performance in relations between the region and the United States and other areas of the world.

The Andean Pact itself has stopped being a subregional commercial agreement over the past few months in order to become the advocate of a political trend which promotes democracy for Latin America. The democratic vocation was ratified today in many parts of the "Panama declaration."

BRIEFS

PILCOMAYO RIVER EXPLOITATION--Delegates from Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia are in Cochabamba, Bolivia, to attend the 13th executive board and coordination meeting of the multiple exploitation project for the Pilcomayo River. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 19 PY]

HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE--The Paraguayan-Argentine Technical Commission for the control of hoof and mouth disease ended its meeting in Corrientes, Argentina and approved important decisions regarding mutual cooperation for the control of this disease. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 6 PY]

PRESIDENT VIDELA DEPARTS ON 4-DAY VISIT TO JAPAN

PYO41043 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1035 GMT 4 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM)--President Jorge Rafael Videla left for Japan today on a 4-day official visit that will begin on Monday, after stops in Acapulco, Mexico, and Honolulu, Hawaii. The presidential airplane left the Ezeiza International Airport at 0700.

MENENDEZ SAYS MILITARY GOVERNMENTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PYO41235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1155 GMT 4 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Cordoba, 4 Oct (NA)--Gen Luciano Menendez said that "the military governments are irregular, unconstitutional and circumstantial," and therefore "they must exercise power in a military style to find the great solutions which the country required." Menendez spoke to reporters yesterday just before being transferred to Curuzu Cuatia Corrientes Province to serve the 90-day sentence imposed by the Army Command after his revolt last Saturday.

The former commander of the III Corps left in a Fiat 125 from his house in the General Deheza military neighborhood yesterday afternoon along with his wife, while his daughter and son left with various relatives in another car. When he arrived at the entrance of the military neighborhood, General Menendez saw that reporters were there and made the car stop, got out and talked to them, greeting the reporters one by one. Menendez said: "I thank you very much for bothering to come here and, in order not to disappoint you, I am going to say that I hope that the military officials who run the process will respond to the matters I pointed out to them." He added: "Matters which I had been pointing out during work meetings for the last 3 long years."

"I must add," he said, "that it is my belief that military governments are irregular, unconstitutional, and circumstantial, that they must exercise power in a military manner to attain the great solutions which the country requires." He indicated: "This is the only reason they stay in power; otherwise, they will disappoint the people who supported us when we took power and will not pave the way for future civilian governments, as is our duty."

The military plane which took Menendez to his place of confinement left yesterday at 1600 from this city's air force school.

DIRECTORS OF CORDOBA RADIO, TV STATIONS RESIGN

PYO41128 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2259 GMT 3 Oct 79 FY

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 3 Oct (NA)--It was officially reported today that the interventors of the local radio stations LV2 Radio General Paz, Maj Hugo Salas (ret), and LV3 Radio Cordoba, Maj Oscar Schreiner (ret), have tendered their resignations. The communique reporting the resignation of the two interventors does not mention the reasons for their decision although it was stated at first that it was the result of the way in which information regarding Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez' revolt of last Saturday was handled.

It was also reported that Col Juan Carlos Bilbao (ret), president of the Universidad Nacional de Cordoba Radio and Television Network, had handed in his resignation to Francisco Quintana Ferreyra, head of this university. There was no report on whether his resignation was accepted.

PROVEN OIL RESERVES SUFFICIENT FOR 8 MORE YEARS

PYO31613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Oct (AFP)--Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Jorge O'Connor said here today that Bolivia has proven oil reserves for 8 more years. The minister made an assessment of the Bolivian energy situation, saying that the country is taking advantage of only 2 percent of its estimated hydroelectric potential. Regarding natural gas reserves, the minister indicated that the reserves can last 30 years but have not been proven. In this regard, he announced that the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) will drill 16 gas wells in the country's eastern region next year to verify the existing reserves. In order to carry out this project, the government will request financing of \$26 million from the World Bank and the IDB at the end of this month.

Bolivia is currently exporting 220 million cubic feet daily to Argentina, and last year it signed a letter of intention with Brazil to sell 450 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. This operation depends, however, on the certification of proven reserves and the construction of a gas pipeline between Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, and Campo Grande, Brazil, at an estimated cost of \$1 billion.

Regarding oil, the country is confronting the threat of having to import heavy crude beginning next year, since Bolivia exclusively produces light crudes which are not adequate for diesel oil, fuel oil or kerosene. Therefore, in the last few months the government has engaged in a massive campaign to promote the replacement of these heavy fuels with natural gas in industry. Work is about to begin on the construction of the gas pipeline from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to La Paz--1,000 kilometers long--in order to use gas as fuel in the Oruro mining centers and the La Paz industrial complex.

Bolivian oil production has decreased in the last 4 years from 45,000 barrels daily to 31,000 barrels, and consumption has increased from 16,000 to 29,000 barrels daily. Regarding hydroelectric resources, the energy minister released the results of the studies made in the main rivers of the country such as the Grande River in Santa Cruz and the Beni and Mamore Rivers in Beni Department. The studies proved that the exploitation of hydroelectric resources in the country is minimal. In this regard, Minister O'Connors announced that all the resources possible will be made available for the development of this sector.

COB ACCUSES MILITARY OF PROMOTING SMUGGLING, CORRUPTION

PYO31455 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 2 Oct (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Central (COB) today accused the military of "abandoning the defense of the borders" and "having promoted smuggling and corruption" during the last 7 years. The accusation was made in a declaration of the COB Executive Committee in answer to a communique of the Armed Forces Command which labeled as "treason to the fatherland" the proposal made by the COB executive secretary, Juan Lechin, that the Bolivian military budget should be reduced by half.

The COB indicates that in the current Bolivian democratic process "no institution is above the nation." Therefore, they can all be subjected to criticism and control without necessarily meaning that this would create "chaos, anarchy and misery." The COB declaration states: "Chaos, anarchy and misery are created when some people, protected by institutions, promote the yielding of natural resources, the repression of the labor movement, the bankruptcy of state enterprises and the national economy." According to the COB, the armed forces as well as other institutions must have a budget "in accordance with the national economic situation," otherwise they would become "a privileged institution" in a country which is suffering the "daily consequences of hunger, unemployment and infant mortality."

SARAIVA GUERREIRO ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET BRIGADE

PY042110 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[By Laura Fonseca]

[Text] New York--Regarding the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba and President Carter's speech, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said yesterday that Brazil is more concerned about "the international economic crisis" than about the implication for the security of Latin America of Soviet troops in the Caribbean.

Saraiva Gerreiro said: "Our borders are calm and we are capable of guaranteeing the security and well-being of our people. The only thing we are concerned about is the deterioration of the international economic situation with its dangerous consequences for international trade, rising inflation and worsening energy crisis. These perils can have a negative effect on the Brazilian situation. But in these areas we alone must find our own solutions without relying on foreign aid."

The Brazilian foreign minister added, moreover, that Carter's statement supporting the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty--TIAR--is "welcome."

The Brazilian foreign minister categorically denied that the U.S. Government had invited Brazil to participate in a Latin American military task force. He said: "No proposal of this kind was made to Brazil. Moreover, I want to make it quite clear that we do not approve of this kind of interventionist policy. In the Nicaraguan crisis Brazil made its position clear and specifically supported a solution through negotiations to give control of the situation to active sectors of the country. In the end, the majority of OAS member countries voted for this kind of solution, rejecting interventionist proposals."

The U.S. press gave great importance to the Carter administration's idea of creating an American military force made up of troops from the United States and Latin American countries. But in his televised speech Monday night Carter did not mention this idea at all. He limited himself to describing the measures the United States will adopt to increase its military forces in Florida and the Caribbean to confront any Cuban or Soviet threat. Moreover, he reasserted his government commitment to guarantee the security of all Latin American countries, but we exclusively alluded to U.S. military resources to achieve that objective. Guerreiro said that this solidary attitude on the part of the United States is a good thing, but "what is more important is the economic aid Carter offered at the end of his speech to Caribbean countries." He added: "Many of these countries are going through difficult stages in their economies. That is why U.S. aid can be valuable--to strengthen their domestic situations."

The Brazilian foreign minister said he did not want to comment on the immediate military actions the United States will take in the Caribbean to increase its security. He added: "It is the U.S. Government itself which must judge its protection needs and the military operational flexibility it wishes to have in that area. As for Brazil, he added, our best defense is to create a country that is united and solidary. Our security is not affected by the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba and so we are not concerned about them."

Furthermore, Guerreiro said Brazil wishes to maintain a direct dialog with the United States but not to serve as an intermediary between the U.S. Government and other Latin American nations. He noted: "All Latin American countries are sovereign nations and are capable of holding direct negotiations with the United States without Brazil's mediation. We are always willing to encourage dialog and to harmonize positions in this hemisphere, we do not wish to become a privileged spokesman for this region."

The Brazilian foreign minister admitted that there is greater concern for Latin America in the United States today than in previous years. He added: "There is no fundamental difference, however, as can be gathered from Cyrus Vance's UN speech in which Latin America was not mentioned once, thus making it quite clear what the priorities of the U.S. Government are."

PAPER NOTES CARTER 'DEFEAT' IN 'THIRD CUBAN CRISIS'

PYO41040 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 79 p 10 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Carter's Reaction--Nothing But Words"]

[Text] After long, repeated consultations with groups of senators, advisers, members of the National Security Council, and especially his main counselor, Rosalyn, at camp David, President Carter finally found the "solution" to the problem posed by the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. The "solution" is very similar to that which had been suggested by Brezhnev, Gromyko and Castro. As should be remembered, on the second day of debates of the 34th UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko "advised" the United States "to put an end to the question, recognizing honestly that it was all artificial." The measures announced by Carter, with the intention of assuring the U.S. public, have not yet been adopted. The measures promised have only symbolic value. Certainly they will not keep the Russians and Cubans from intensifying and even expanding their military activities on the Caribbean island with the intent of making an impression on the whole Latin American Continent, which will have to draw its own conclusion as to the evolution of the power play between the two superpowers.

The measures promised by Carter were formulated with the specific intentions of not hurting the ratification of the SALT II treaty and of not causing a return to the cold war. This is because detente is intended precisely to have a SALT II which permits the Soviets to stockpile 300 more super-rockets than the Americans and to station 14,000 Soviet soldiers in Cuba--3,000 of them organized in a combat brigade supported by Mig-23 bombers capable of carrying nuclear missiles and by Foxtrot submarines capable of laying mines along the maritime routes. The Soviet soldiers in Cuba are the largest Soviet contingent stationed outside the Warsaw Pact umbrella, as reported a few days ago by James Reston, who added that "the Soviet secret service group which operates out of the Lourdes base is the largest of its kind known to operate outside the USSR." The Soviet soldiers in Cuba, Brezhnev asserted upon being questioned by Carter over the red phone, do not have aggressive objectives because the USSR does not have such objectives anywhere in the world. Of course Brezhnev is an honest man who cannot tell lies and whose words should be taken as seriously as the words in the Bible. After all, the ultrasophisticated devices of the secret service are set up only to prevent a return to the cold war.

Kennedy won the showdown over the first Cuban crisis by demanding the withdrawal of the nuclear missiles, although making unnecessary concessions (1962). Nixon thwarted the transformation of the Cienfuegos port into a Soviet naval base (1970).

Despite his efforts to conceal facts with words that are nothing but promises, Carter has been defeated in the third Cuban crisis. If Kennedy, through his concessions, guaranteed the security of the Castro regime, Carter has now guaranteed the presence on the island of Soviet troops whose task is to reinforce Castro's security and to allow him to openly continue his adventures in the Caribbean, Central America and Africa. Does President Carter believe that Latin American countries share his assertion that Latin America will be safe from any Soviet threat thanks to the military force to be created at Key West? Can it be said that Guatemala and El Salvador are safe from any Cuban military interference? Do these countries have greater security than Grenada, Jamaica, Guyana, Nicaragua, Angola and Ethiopia?

Carter, at least on this continent, has lost credibility. However, it is not his personal prestige or election which is at stake. The main thing is that the United States, as a result of its President's lack of leadership, is becoming increasingly demoralized. And this is having disastrous consequences, especially in certain parts of the world.

If Carter is unable to perceive that the U.S. international status itself is at stake in this policy, that is his problem. But we suppose, or at least hope, that the American nation has not yet lost its instinct for survival and may notice that if its representatives continue to avoid tests of force--the incident caused by the Soviet troops in Cuba was basically a test of force--the United States will imperceptibly be dragged into a process that will force it into strategic capitulation. Simultaneously with the outbreak of the Cuban crisis--for Carter it is not a crisis--we can observe a sharp, acute difference in the behavior of the two superpowers. At an international congress held in Moscow the day before yesterday, Brezhnev made this threat: "Attempting to install new U.S. missiles in Western Europe capable of reaching the Soviet Union is playing with fire." The Russians, who have thousands of missiles aimed at Western Europe and who are preparing 1,200 SS-20 missiles carrying three warheads which can hit any strategic point in Western Europe, are engaged in the task of putting out fire elsewhere. Will there be another test of force, this time in Europe? If so, we shall see how Carter will guarantee that Europe, Latin America and the world will be safe from "Finlandization."

SOVIET PETROLEUM NOT YET AVAILABLE TO MEET BRAZIL DEMAND

PY031504 Sao Paulo O ESTADA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Oct 79 p 35 PY

[Text] The Soviet Union has no petroleum available at the moment to meet part of the Brazilian demand, but as soon as it does, "it will sell it to Brazil with pleasure." But nevertheless, the subject of petroleum is not included in the debates of the Brazilian-Soviet joint commission, which began its deliberations in Brasilia yesterday. This statement was made by Aleksey Manzhulo, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy foreign trade minister. The meeting will end on Thursday, with the participation of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who will return tomorrow from New York.

In delivering his speech at the opening session yesterday, Brazilian Acting Foreign Minister Baena Soares stated that the two countries must seek the means to overcome current difficulties and increase the level of trade. He cited figures showing a drop in overall trade during the past few years: \$430 million in 1976; \$285 million in 1977; and \$196 million in 1978.

According to Baena Soares, recent initiatives in the private and government sectors have sought to exploit each other's potentials. "The growing participation of private Brazilian foreign trade companies in negotiations with Soviet state companies strengthens the basis of trade through the establishment of direct links at the operational level."

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH IRAQ

PY041545 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[By special envoy Laura Fonseca]

[Excerpts] New York--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro announced yesterday that Brazil and Iraq are going to sign a nuclear cooperation agreement that will be one of the most important results to be achieved during the meeting of the joint commission of the two countries that are being held in Baghdad. The Brazilian delegation includes Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna, NUCLEBRAS Chairman Paulo Nogueira Batista Diplomats Paulo Tarso Flecha Lime and Marcos Azambuja.

The Brazilian foreign minister stressed the peaceful nature of the nuclear cooperation between the two countries, denying that Iraq's basic interest is the manufacture of an atomic bomb with which to face a similar threat from Israel. "I am not speaking for the Iraqi Government, and I do not know whether it is interested in nuclear devices. But I can assure you that the Brazilian nuclear program is limited to the peaceful use of atomic energy and therefore we can only offer nuclear cooperation for energy, for use in medicine, agriculture and similar sectors."

Saraiva Guerreiro also talked about the sale of Brazilian weapons, in view of the news published in the country's press to the effect that there would be no barriers to the export of weapons to clandestine organizations. "Brazil only sells weapons to sovereign states and organized governments; that is why there is no possibility of sending war materiel to the PLO or any other similar liberation movement." He also explained that there are no specific regulations in this respect, "but we would evidently not sell to Honduras or El Salvador due to their border problems." We also replied in the negative to preliminary feelers put out by the Somoza regime, because they were made when his government was already discredited internationally.

NUCLEAR TIMETABLE REVISED; TECHNICIANS TO TRAIN IN U.S.

PY041122 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] After a meeting with the Higher Energy Council--and advisory board of the Mines and Energy Ministry--Minister Cesar Cals announced yesterday in Rio that the Brazilian nuclear timetable will be revised. He explained that the mine plants scheduled for 1990 will not all be operational until 1995. He also said that the contracts to build the next plants will be signed as of 1980, two contracts every 2 years. Moreover, he added, the Kraftwerk Union (KWU) enterprise will have preference provided its prices are the same as those offered on the international market.

Minister Cals also announced the government's intention to come to an agreement with the Princeton Laboratory in New Jersey, United States, aimed at developing research on the process of nuclear fusion. A delegation of Brazilian technicians including Minister Cesar Cals and Hervasio Carvalho, director of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, will go to the United States next month in order to start a joint program which will give the Brazilian group, which is already working on the development of this technology, better training.

The mines and energy minister asserted that as of 1986 Brazil will be able to sign contracts with other countries, especially Latin American countries, for the transfer of nuclear fuel cycle technology, excluding those items covered by the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. According to Cals, Brazil is already in a position to assist other countries in the technology for obtaining a nuclear plant license and in prospecting for and processing uranium.

This subject was discussed yesterday during a meeting held by the Higher Energy Council with Ney Freire, NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] industrial director. According to Cesar Cals there are 400 Brazilian technicians at present being trained in various phases of the nuclear fuel cycle. This technology will be used in 1986. It involves the transformation of uranium concentrate into hexafluoride, uranium enrichment, manufacturing of fuel rods and uranium reprocessing.

CALS PROPOSES CESP TO BUILD SAO PAULO NUCLEAR PLANTS

PYO41801 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 79 p 19 PY

[Excerpts] Itumbiara (Goiás)--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals will propose today to President Figueiredo that the next two nuclear plants, after the three nuclear plants in Angra dos Reis, be built in Sao Paulo territory by CESP (Sao Paulo Power Plants). The proposal is counterposed to NUCLEBRAS' [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] desire that all electromuclear plants be built by its subsidiary, NUCLEN [NUCLEBRAS Engineering, Inc.]

The minister's idea of relinquishing the construction of the next two nuclear plants to CESP indicates that NUCLEBRAS' old demand will not be accepted--the demand to delegate all responsibility to its subsidiary, NUCLEN. This demand has always encountered strong opposition in the electric sector.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS BUILDING NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

PYO31252 Sao Paulo Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY

[Text] According to Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, Brazil is already thinking of building a nuclear submarine. Although no details on the project have been given yet, the admiral referred to the long period of time which would be required to carry out such a task, and stated that if a project with than objective were approved today, the submarine would only be ready for operation in 15 years.

DEPUTY REPORTS FIGUEIREDO'S THOUGHTS ON PARTY REORGANIZATION

PYO50102 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] After meeting with President Figueiredo yesterday, Deputy Rubem Figueiro, National Renewal Alliance from Mato Grosso do Sul, revealed that the president told him that should the "radicals of the opposition" win elections, the government will not be transferred to them. The deputy said that the president admits to a rotation in government between the official party and "another party not committed to the government but with similar characteristics." Figueiro understands by this that the government strategy is to implement a reform which would make possible the creation of those two parties--that is, the official party and the nonradical independent party.

According to Deputy Figueiro, the alternate party would be formed "by what remains of the Brazilian Democratic Movement and dissidents of the National Renewal Alliance. It would be a democratic party of a centrist-social character which could have access to the government with the backing of the whole support system." Figueiro said he endorses the president's strategy, with which he is satisfied.

The deputy said President Figueiredo is aware of the fact that the creation of a single government party will cause some people to leave, thus shrinking its numbers, but that on the other hand, the opposition will lose strength. According to Figueiro, President Figueiredo commented: "The government party will lose a little, but the nation will gain."

BRIZOLA ANNOUNCES PTB INTENTION TO CONFRONT RACISM

PY040115 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] At a press conference yesterday at the Abi [Brazilian Press Association], Leonel Brizola outlined the proposal of the future PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] concerning the social problems which in his opinion demand "quick and final" solutions. He said, for instance, that there is racism in Brazil "although the situation of the black population may be concealed by half-truths."

He added: "There are really no equal opportunities among whites and blacks in Brazil, and the PTB intends to confront that discrimination with the purpose of finding a solution to the problem. The inequality comes to light when we note that the poorest areas are observed in predominantly black communities. The problem exists, and although we do not want to encourage any racial conflicts in the country, we are not going to ignore them. The greatest difference, believe it or not, is seen in the cultural aspect."

PTB Will Not Include Communists

PY041136 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Oct 79 PY

[Text] At a press conference held in Rio de Janeiro, former Governor Leonel Brizola said that communists will not be accepted within the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party]. According to Brizola, the PTB will accept Marxists and members of the christian left, but will never accept persons affiliated with the Communist Party. The former Rio Grande do Sul governor explained that the PTB will not become a new MDB, that is, an opposition front, but an organization with discipline and well-defined programs capable of turning into a social front.

GOVERNMENT THREATENS STUDENT LEADERS IN UNE ELECTION

PY031438 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 79 p 1 PY

[Text] On the eve of the elections for the board of the UNE [National Student Union], President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo yesterday signed a decree establishing that members of the students' central board or members of the academic boards will be dismissed from their posts and will also bear other disciplinary measures in the event that they participate in "any organization which does not belong to the institution of higher education with which they are affiliated."

The elections for UNE throughout the country will be held tomorrow and Thursday. Approximately 400,000 university students from 1,000 schools will visit the ballot boxes, according to the predictions of the UNE Provisional Board which had released a manifesto stating that the time has come for university students to show their position on student problems.

VARIOUS SECTORS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY HIT BY STRIKES

Strikers, Police Clash

PY281657 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Newspapers will soon point out another case of police repression in Minas Gerais State, this time in Betim, where Fiat workers called a strike to demand a pay increase. Strikers and military police clashed at 0500 this morning. One worker was killed, two were wounded and a sergeant received bullet wounds. (Guido Leao dos Santos), a 23-year-old worker, was struck and killed by a bus as he was trying to escape from a policeman who was pursuing him on horseback armed with a saber. (Jose Geraldo Rocha) suffered serious facial injuries after being hit by a teargas bomb thrown by policemen and (Joao Pedro Romano) was kicked in the back by a policeman's horse.

The Belo Horizonte Steelworkers Union and the strike command have reported that more than 60 percent of the 60,000 steelworkers of Belo Horizonte and Contagem are observing the strike. In addition to Belgo, the following companies were also affected by the strike: Fiat, Allis, Toshiba, S.B.E., GM, Terex, (TRA-CBL), (Fishet) and RCA, bringing to more than 50 the total number of large- and medium-sized enterprises which were paralyzed.

In Sao Bernardo do Campo, Sao Paulo State, approximately 1,000 special trucks for hauling new automobiles were forced to a standstill because of a strike called by truckdrivers demanding a 60-percent increase in freight costs and the establishment of unloading terminals in Sao Bernardo and Belo Horizonte.

In Brasilia 1,800 garbage collectors entered their second day on strike today to demand a 70-percent wage increase. They did not accept a 20-percent advance offered by the Federal District Public Service Secretariat as compensation for health hazards of the job. They decided to continue the strike tomorrow.

Another strike erupted today in Porto Alegre. Workers of the Guaiba paper and cellulose industry went on strike to demand a 62-percent wage increase and better working conditions. There are approximately 1,900 workers employed in the three industries: Riocell, (Celupa Milita) and (Pedras Brancas).

Sugarcane Croppers Stop Work

PY041832 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] In the first strike to take place in the sugarcane zone in Pernambuco since 1964 which the government considers legal, 18,000 rural workers stopped their activities yesterday morning in the municipalities of Sao Lourenco da Mata and Paudalho, demanding 100-percent salary increase. The Labor Ministry fears that the strike may spread throughout the state, affecting 250,000 sugarcane croppers and transporters.

Metal Workers Declare Strike

PY021312 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Metal workers in Fortaleza have declared a strike demanding a salary increase of 80 percent. Strong police forces have been deployed in this capital to prevent the strikers from picketing, and several detentions have been reported. The regional labor court will probably rule the strike illegal because it has been declared while the collective contract signed in 1978 is still in effect.

BUILDING OF RURAL NEWSPAPER MACHINEGUNNED

PY282315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Vitoria, Brazil, 28 Sep (AFP)--According to Sergio Alves, managing editor of the daily A TRIBUNA of this city, a terrorist attack was perpetrated against this newspaper early this morning. The journalist said that "early this morning unknown individuals traveling at a high speed in a car machinegunned the building, which is located on a downtown street of this city."

Recently the daily had launched a broad political debate in connection with the return of the former governors of Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul states, Miguel Arraes and Leonel Brizola, respectively. According to police sources this debate could have been the cause of the attack perpetrated against the influential daily of this southeastern Brazilian province.

NICARAGUAN LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES ILO IN MEDELLIN

PA031622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0844 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 3 Oct (EFE)--Nicaraguan Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy Diaz last night shed tears at the ILO regional conference as he announced that his country's national reconstruction is having difficulty being carried out. In a dramatic speech before representatives and observers from 33 countries, Godoy Diaz recalled that "we started a new stage on 19 June," [date as received] following the fall of the regime of dictator Anastasio Somoza, who caused the country's destruction.

The Nicaraguan official said that "the national reconstruction stage will be carried out with the full trust that we will be able to consolidate the liberty and democracy conquered at such a high price. Our people will undoubtedly achieve dignified and prosperous lives, a hope which brought them together in the struggle against the dictatorship and which binds them in the difficult struggle for peace," he added.

Godoy said that the extent and seriousness of the problems being experienced by his country vary daily. "Nicaragua has been an example of unjust suffering within the underdeveloped world for many decades because its people have been subjected to offensive and intolerable conditions which go against human dignity," he said. He added: "These conditions have long established and supplied the framework needed to support conditions of poverty, abandonment and various repressive actions."

The Nicaraguan labor minister emphasized that past governments should be blamed for the deplorable situation "because we are convinced that those living conditions will prevail in the future." He explained that the critical situation in Nicaragua reveals itself in the distressingly poor health conditions, malnutrition, infant mortality, illiteracy, lack of housing and unemployment. "The path we have chosen and its future outlook are based on the profound desire that the Nicaraguan people have for freedom and democracy," he concluded.

FORMER REFUGEES LEAVE FOR COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA

PA031344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1533 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Oct (EFE)--Ten of the 15 persons who 3 weeks ago sought asylum in the embassies of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras in Bogota, left this week for San Jose on a commercial flight, it was officially announced today.

According to diplomatic sources consulted by this agency, the brothers Ramon, Jorge Armando, Jose Gabriel and Favio Monue Benavides, who had been refugees in the Costa Rican Embassy, have left for San Jose. The Costa Rican Government granted them diplomatic asylum 1 week ago.

Leaving on the same flight were relatives of the abovementioned individuals: Ana Gladys Serna de Monje and her daughter Alba Linda, Cecilia Cruz Monje and her children Tania Cecilia, Gabriel Adolfo and Camilo Ernesto, all of whom had sought asylum in the Salvadorian Embassy. These people will settle in Managua where they have relatives.

Once the Costa Rican and Salvadoran governments granted these people the right of asylum, the Colombian Foreign Ministry delivered their respective safe-conducts to the corresponding ambassadors.

Carmen Fanny Alvarado de Monje and her children Juan Carlos, Jimmy Robert, John Edgar and Ramon Ernesto, as well as the 15 members of a family who proved to diplomatic authorities that they were being politically persecuted because they were members of a rural guerrilla group in the southern part of the country, are still refugees in the Honduran Embassy in Bogota.

The aircraft carrying them [other former refugees] took off from Bogota in the early morning hours and made stops at Cartagena; San Andres (in Colombia) and San Jose (Costa Rica).

TIME BOMB FOUND IN DEFENSE MINISTRY BUILDING

PA041613 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--National Defense Ministry workers discovered a powerful time bomb placed by terrorists on the fifth floor of the building. According to reliable sources, the bomb was disarmed by secret police agents urgently called by ministry officials. The bomb, which had been placed in one of the washrooms, was discovered by ministry workers who were repairing the building's electrical wiring system.

SOVIET-TRAINED GUERRILLAS RETURN TO COUNTRY

PA031742 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The military intelligence service has disclosed that it has ascertained that dozens of guerrillas have returned to their combat areas after having received training in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. According to the same source, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia is currently composed of some 1,000 men. Of these, some 300 men are scattered in the Magdalena basin, considered one of the focal points of insurrection.

MILITARY DISMANTLES RURAL EPL GUERRILLA CELL

PA021638 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] A rural guerrilla cell was dismantled in Meta Department and 20 of its members were arrested by the operational unit of the Military Institutes Brigade supported by the Vargas Battalion Military Intelligence Service. According to official reports, those arrested belong to the clandestine Maoist Popular Liberation Army [EPL]. The sources added that a large weapons cache and a large amount of extremist propaganda were confiscated from the guerrillas.

The military intelligence service has identified the presumed members of the rural cell of the clandestine subversive movement. Among them were EPL National Chief Hugo Papino Cortes, alias Roldan or Pastor, and Luisa Marina Vanegas de Lopez, alias Somaira, who is the organization's finance secretary. They had come to the Guadalupe Salcedo front to give lectures to several EPL columns. Others arrested were Carlos Avila Patino, alias Eduardo, who served as political commissar for El Llano area; Jose del Prado (y Moran), alias Pedro, who served as a military commander; Jose (de Gremilio) Ballona, widely known as Joaquin Jimeno Acosta, who was in charge of the Villavicencio urban area; Ismael Lozano Flores, alias Ricardo, a university student; Jose Rogelio Escala, alias Jacinto; Alvaro Reinaldo Alban Medina, alias Jorge; Gilberto Moncada Munos and Pedro Ventura, alias Aldemar.

The commander of the 7th Brigade, headquartered in Villavicencio, reported that in the course of the investigations, which were supported by observation planes, the following war materiel was confiscated from the EPL members: 1 carbine, 11 revolvers, 2 ammunition clips for M-1 carbines, 868 rounds of M-1 ammunition, several shotguns, a sack of dynamite, 4 field kits and quartermaster supplies, along with 103,000 pesos in cash, maps and numerous documents of the subversive organization.

LOPEZ PORTILLO SPEECH AT CANAL TRANSITION CEREMONIES

PA012008 Panama City Domestic Television Network in Spanish 1628 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at canal transition ceremonies at Albrook Airfield on 1 October--live]

[Excerpts] President of the Republic of Panama, presidents and representatives of sister nations, witnesses, dear friends, Panamanians: I speak on behalf of the Latin American heads of state. I will make every effort to deserve this honor, for which I thank the nation which plays the leading role in this historic event.

Today we are gathered on this bountiful isthmus of our continent, ocean gateway between the Caribbean and the Pacific, hemispheric bridge and port of arrival on American soil, so besieged from abroad and so loved by us, to keep a promise and to witness a legal ceremony of international law, of a right of the Americas.

Here, at the place selected as a graceful urn that is still not filled with our amphictyonic aspirations, a place in which the Latin American ideals have converged since we gathered to establish the unity of our diversity and to make out of libertarian gestures a common history of independence; here, at the site of the Bolivarian ideal of what the world might have been according to the wishes of our forefathers and was in fact the painful confinement of colonialism, unredeemed until the present, there advances the irreversible process of the battle waged by a small but heroic people, Panama. [applause]

We are witnessing a symbolic fact of the last half of this century, another step on the path of decolonization on which humanity is recovering its essence and dignity from the imperialist manifest destinies. [applause] This episode is occurring among Americans, among the inhabitants of what once was known as the new world and which was then called the continent of hope. Since its origin it has reflected the division of the old dominions and now the division between the north and the south. One part has prospered. The other has not always been so fortunate. The north is the formidable power which since Monroe has made all other Americans follow its own model of America. In Panama it established the conspiracy of the canal. It turned our America into its zone of influence, power, strategy and defense.

Meanwhile, for the south, for us, the members of the supposed great fatherland, it has not been a simple task to survive and advance under the colossus: those who have managed to eliminate feudalism, because they are suffering the consequences of a delayed, sickly and dependent industrialization; those who have attained certain instances of modernization, because they are far from having overcome neglect or because they are encumbered by inflation, the energy crisis, unemployment and a chronic imbalance of foreign trade.

When we establish peace, we do not always do so with justice. Occasionally, when we experience periods of stability, we restrict democracy and search for better living conditions for our peoples, opportunity and security for our men and women, broad freedoms for our citizens and self-determination for our nations. But we accomplish this only partially.

The facts have been consummated and the relative balance does not favor us. Now, however, our circumstances are transformed by the capacity for justice and not violence. We are here to confirm the appropriate reparation: the victory of the Panamanian youth and the strong will of their statesman, Omar Torrijos, to call the man by his name. [applause and chants of "Omar"]

We are realistic and objective. We know that frequently it is politically wise to obtain what is possible rather than what is desirable. We know that there is still time and that some requirements are still pending. The United States, confronted with the opinion of Latin America and the opinion of another name which must be spoken here, that of President Carter [applause], made it possible to face the restatement of domination, persistence and I dare say even superstition of turn-of-the-century strategy and vestiges of the sense of danger that powerful country has and is expressing as arrogance. There is no full autonomy here, but it is advancing properly. It is still a military enclave and the unilateral interpretation of a slanted and therefore partial neutrality. However, this is what was possible and reasonable and we recognize this.

The important thing now is what Americans of the north and the south will accomplish with what is beginning to be a new continental will. This will be good if the North Americans combine an emphatic imperative [imperativo categorico] with the wisdom of their forefathers, such as George Washington, who said: Declare respect and justice for all nations of the world and cultivate peace and harmony with all of them. Nothing is more essential than to prevent permanent and entrenched dislikes against other nations. As Lincoln said: No man is good enough to rule another without his consent. (?Juarez) said that men are made noble when they recognize their mistakes and that among individuals as among nations respect for the other's rights makes peace. [applause]

In Panama we are burying the opprobrium of colonialism and its abuse of force. [applause] As the great Marti stated: "America is eschewing all its dangers. The octopus is sleeping in some republics. Through the law of balance, others take to sea to recover, in a mad and sublime rush, the lost centuries." Let us win the coming times, each in his own area--we in the north, you in the isthmus, others in their places--not to confront each other but to retain our identity, write our history and forge our destiny down the road of harmony, equity and the free contribution of our true individuality to universal plurality.

Mexico offers its friendship to all peoples of America, its solidarity to Latin America and its calm and just support to safeguard unity, justice and peace. In Nicaragua, in Panama, in America, our forefathers and our children are winning. [applause]

The new legions of youths from all over America, from north to south, today require consistency, projects and action of us. We can respond to them. We must not let them down. Let us not let their needs go unanswered. Let us heed their demands. Let us not dash their hopes. Let us not let them down. Let us win their respect by respecting them and ourselves. Let us provide mature guidance for their noble and endless vital energy for transformation.

Let us all forge our common destiny. As the refrain of Panama's national anthem says, we have finally achieved victory in the happy field of unity; the new nation is lit with shining glory. [applause]

Long live Panama! [shouts of "long live!"] Long live American youth! [shouts of "long live!"] Long live America! [shouts of "long live!"]

SPECULATION SURROUNDS TORRIJOS' ABSENCE FROM CEREMONIES

PA050339 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Oct 79 p 5A PA

[Joaquin Beleno column: "Omar's Presence"]

[Text] After having covered almost all of the important ceremonies in this integrated country we have a good deal to tell the public. However, we have to process it; we have to sit down and give shape to it so it can be published in this column and in other publications, so that it will become the documents and testimony of a witness, a protagonist and an observer of what occurred inside and outside ourselves.

We will have to organize our written and mental notes. Wait for them. Now for the day's dish: the general's noticeable absence. We have heard various versions of the physical absence of Omar. The most unusual and contradictory ones are the most speculative. Let us see if we can summarize some of them.

It is said that Omar's absence is due to a rift between him and President Royo, and that there will soon be a cabinet shakeup. In our view, there must be changes in the cabinet and perhaps they will occur before 11 October. The "overthrowers" by word are already insisting that Royo has fallen. This is absurd, very absurd, more than absurd. The capacity to govern was fully shown when the government gathered one-fourth of the Republic of Panama's population in Albrook Airfield.

Another rumor is that Omar is ill, even that he was in the social security hospital. That is false, very false. A quick inspection of the hospital confirms this. The other is that there is an unsettling [desquiciador] ingredient in the implementation legislation. That is illogical. The Panamanian people's position is expressed in the message that citizen Omar sent Mexican President Lopez Portillo, the continent's star figure, who spoke to the American world about its destiny of freedom.

Another version is that our leader wanted to illustrate the nonmilitarism of the country and that the withdrawal of the military is serious. This version is not lacking in logic but it is not very sound. There was also the version that in view of President Carter's absence, Omar's presence was awkward and undiplomatic. I do not think a diplomat is responsible for this version. The most generally accepted version is that the general's absence made him more evident in the ceremony, the eagerly awaited guest who was not there.

ROYO VIEWS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, CANCELLATION OF U.S. TRIP

PA050305 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Interview with Panamanian President Royo at the Presidential Palace on 4 October by unidentified correspondent--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, could you explain why you canceled your trip to the United Nations?

[Answer] Yes, of course. Today, starting at 0730 we have met all day with the Cabinet Council, are now meeting with the General State Council and will meet later with autonomous institutions. Panama's entry into the Canal Zone has generated a lot of work which we must attend to. We must appoint commissions and these must begin working immediately. Also, as for the various institutions, there is a lot of work to be done. We are also preparing our message to the nation on 11 October when we complete the first year of our term.

Concerning my trip to New York, even though I had reduced it to a minimum--24 hours--it would take up time I need for the country. This is why we sent Minister Ozores, who left this afternoon. He will speak at the United Nations tomorrow at 1000 and will return shortly.

[Question] Mr President, when you refer to the country we think of the problem of the teachers and doctors. Has this affected your decision?

[Answer] Well, partly yes, because the meetings we had today were caused partly by the teachers' problems. We are working on a solution which will be announced this afternoon on radio and television.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, during the days prior to 1 October it was rumored that it was possible changes would be made in your government team. Is this being considered in the short or medium term?

[Answer] We are not thinking about this. We know it has been rumored because on 11 October we shall make the changes made in any government at any time. However, changes do not have to take place on any special date. We have not considered any government changes or crisis.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE TEACHERS' STRIKE

Communique Issued

PA041522 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Communique on teachers' strike read by Panamanian Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, in view of the paralysis of activities at public and private schools by the indefinite strike called by three teachers associations, the members of the Cabinet Council, following their meeting on 3 October 1979, inform the Panamanian people of the following:

1. It has been the policy of the revolutionary government to grant positive support to the Panamanian educational sector, giving priority both to improving physical installations as well as conditions for teachers which, during the past 10 years, has meant an addition of 1,000 new schools.
5. The education minister has tried to maintain a high-level dialog with leaders of the teachers organizations in order to find satisfactory solutions to existing educational problems. The dialog begun by the national government was strengthened by the creation of a special commission comprising the education, planning and economic policy ministers as well as the labor and social welfare minister. On 18 September they reached the following joint agreement with the three striking teachers associations:
 - A. Discussion and amendment of Law 22 of 1973 according to the proposal presented by the association of teachers of the republic, the movement of authentic independent teachers, the private schoolteachers association and the provincial committees and the consideration of this law by the Education Ministry.
 - B. Consideration of the implementation, respect and compliance with Law 47 of 1946 as the regulating basis of the educational system.
 - C. Revision of the educational reform as an integral part of the Panamanian educational system.

6. It is important to explain clearly to the people that the economic demands made by the teachers associations to the national government are an expense to the national budget which had not been programmed and which totals 61.3 million balboas. [passages containing points 7 and 8 omitted].

9. Based on the above report, the Cabinet Council, admitting the importance of solving the teachers' problems in spite of budget limitations and the need for special efforts by the government, agreed to reconsider its former offer of a 15 balboa per month salary increase starting on 1 June 1980 and offered an additional 10 balboa monthly increase beginning January 1981 in consideration of the country's budget and revenues. This involves an increase of over 3 million balboas in the national budget.

The increase of 40 balboas in 1979, 15 balboas in 1980 and 10 balboas for 1981 represent the sum of 10 million balboas and 19 million balboas for the 1980 and 1981 budgets, respectively. All this does not include the new teacher appointments to be made after 1980.

10. The salary increase granted to the teachers by the national government is greater not only than increases given to other government workers but is also greater than the increase given to workers in private concerns.

11. Regarding the education minister's compliance with Law 47 of 1946 for education and other complementary dispositions, the Cabinet Council reasserts its desire that the abovementioned law be faithfully observed in order to give the great majority the benefits of education within our socioeconomic reality. [passage containing point 12 omitted]

13. As a new conciliatory gesture following the triumphant and multitudinous entry of our people into the former Canal Zone, we shall proceed to make the payment corresponding to the first half of September. The respective instructions have been given to the Comptroller General's Office and, starting tomorrow, the paychecks will be sent to all schools.

The national government is confident that these decisions will contribute to the normalization of the nation's educational tasks and will benefit the 546,000 students awaiting their teachers.

Teachers' Reply

PA041310 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Panamanian teachers' reply to the government communique on the teachers' strike--speaker not identified]

[Excerpts] This communique, as the document calls itself, is not even a reply to our demands. It is a reply to the people. This document is called a Cabinet Council communique, and a communique is a public document. I suppose far as I am concerned, this is another attitude that will be detrimental to Panamanian teachers. We were allegedly negotiating and should have received a reply that we could analyze. We would then be able to issue a joint communique with an agreement signed by the negotiating parties. However, upon examining this document I can see that it is not a reply but a communique to the country. I do not believe that this is what the teachers expected.

I do not know what the other representatives think, but as far as I am concerned, this is designed to disappoint the teachers. This is not a very sincere way of handling things. The intention here, as happened on 30 August, is to speak to the people and distort facts. This is not based on an honest dialog with the intention of finding a solution. I am not going to read it, I am just simply going to turn on my television set tonight and form an opinion.

We honestly thought that there would be a signed document as had been agreed. We were going to receive a reply, evaluate it and then say we accept this and not this, we can be flexible here, and here we can reach an agreement. Then, after negotiating this first point, we would issue a joint communique and begin discussing the organic law and the essential and fundamental educational reform. This is a communique to the people and not a reply to the teachers.

Rejection of Government Offer

PA050343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2107 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian elementary and high school teachers, after rejecting the government's conciliatory offer, which they considered insufficient, today reiterated their decision to continue the strike they started over a month ago and began preparations for a great march next Tuesday. In the meantime, other organizations are meeting to consider the possibility of joining the teachers strike in support of their salary and political demands. The political opposition is not concealing its desire to take advantage of the teachers' movement. There are rumors of a general strike, which could have unforeseen consequences.

TRANSPORTATION SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

PA050058 Panama City Radio Diez in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Statement by Panamanian transport sector spokesman Diogenes Gutierrez--apparently live]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners and all Panamanian people: The tragedy and the struggle of the teachers and professors is the tragedy and the struggle of the entire Panamanian labor movement. Thus, I am surprised that the labor centrals in this country have not taken specific and effective actions of solidarity with the teachers. The most effective thing that will happen here is a national strike, a sitdown strike by all sectors, without distinction. Otherwise, there will be no solution. I want to call on transport workers, on taxi drivers, on all transport workers and drivers to join this great national movement in support of the teachers and professors and also in favor of the doctors who now have gallantly and courageously entered the struggle to solve the serious conflict.

We cannot permit people to think that we transport workers, either taxi drivers or those in the collective transport sector, are indifferent, that we come from somewhere else, that we do not care about our brothers, our family. How many of you, transport coworkers, do not have children who are teachers in various parts of the republic? Then why our apathy? Why do we not respond? Is it because they are going to take our quota [cupo] away from us? Is it because we are going to end up without a bus? This is the weapon the national director of land transportation and traffic has used to maintain the merciless exploitation we endure today.

We are going to form a group and go from taxi stand to taxi stand, from bus terminal to bus terminal to speak directly with you. Anyone who is scared should not commit himself, but be sure that history and your own children will pass judgment on you. This, my fellow transport workers, has to be done now because the national situation is serious and demands our participation to find a just solution.

HONDURAS

CGT ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

PA040119 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Social Christian General Workers Central (CGT) today charged that the Honduran military government is violating human rights. The charge is contained in cables it sent to the International Human Rights Commission and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

According to the CGT, the process begun against workers, students and professionals captured during a peaceful demonstration to protest the fact that the Christian Democratic Party was not legally registered and to demand free elections, is a violation of human rights. The CGT added that a large number of peasants have been arrested for demanding a rapid, just and equitable agrarian reform. The CGT believes those arrested are "political prisoners" and it demands international solidarity to obtain their release and a dismissal of the charges.

NICARAGUA

ANTI-SANDINIST ACTIVITY REPORTED IN MANAGUA

PA041807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Oct (AFP)--Anti-Sandinist elements opened fire again in several different areas in Managua last night and came closer to the bunker of former dictator Anastasio Somoza, it was reported here today. Sandinist troops took up combat positions in the vicinity of what was once Somoza's office and is now called El Chipote, in memory of the hill where Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino installed his general headquarters to combat U.S. Marines 50 years ago. No victims have been reported, and Managua Police Chief Roger Cabezas says there has been no harassment of the Sandinist armed forces. However, newspaper circles believe the opposite is true. It was also learned that Sandinist positions in Jinotepe, 45 km south of Managua, were attacked. Other sources reported that at least two former National Guardsmen were killed this week when the Sandinist army pursued a group which was shooting at military installations on Tiscapa Hill, south of Managua.

Meanwhile, two extreme leftist political groups have confirmed their rebellion and have asked the Sandinist front to permit them to express their ideas freely in an ideological debate. These two groups are the Popular Action Movement and the Workers Front, which have been denounced repeatedly by the Sandinists as counterrevolutionaries for trying to radicalize the Nicaraguan revolution.

AGRARIAN REFORM MINISTER WHEELOCK SPEAKS AT RALLY

PA040410 Managua Domesite Service in Spanish 2223 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock at a rally held at the Government Ministry in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] We have implemented truly revolutionary measures in just a few months. We can assure you that just as we have implemented revolutionary measures identifying this government as revolutionary and of the people, we are also going to issue decrees and laws aimed at deepening the revolution in favor of the people. [applause]

The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) is trying to live up to its promises. Once we said we were going to be generous in victory, and we have been. We cannot be criticized for that because we gave our revolutionary word and we live up to our word. But a few days ago, alarmingly, we began to hear about activities being carried out in the economic field and about some armed actions against the revolutionary process. We realize that the reason for this rally might be because you knew about these activities before your vanguard and government did.

There has been harassment in cities, attempts on the lives of our compañeros and even people killed. However, in the same way that we promised to be generous, we can turn our hearts to stone in order to deal strongly with those who are attacking the same people who promised to be generous in victory toward the enemy. [applause]

We cannot remain indifferent to these counterrevolutionary activities, mainly because it is our duty to defend the people's revolution. We can be implacable in victory in defense of this revolution and as the people's representatives. Besides, it is the people of Nicaragua who are governing. For this reason, we are going to be implacable with the counterrevolutionaries. [applause]

We must realize that counterrevolution is not formed by three or four abject and irresponsible criminals who want to kill some of our brothers. Nor can we say that massive action on the part of the revolutionary authorities can stop the counterrevolution in a few days. The counterrevolution is represented first by a series of specific acts which are not easy to deal with in such a short time. Some elements are saying that we have sold out to the bourgeoisie, that we are counterrevolutionaries and are trying to create discord among the workers who have difficulties in getting jobs because either the factories were destroyed or dismantled.

We cannot solve this situation overnight. What would be the attitude of a person who considers himself a revolutionary? He would understand the situation and help to improve conditions through steady work instead of promoting confusion among the workers and turning them against the revolution and the FSLN. We have to solve these problems as soon as possible, and perhaps we will need the people's support to do it. I would say it is the people who should solve problems; it is the people who should also participate in smashing the counterrevolution. [applause]

This is a new revolutionary state. There are structures which still have not been touched. The evil Somozists who used to manage all these structures have been eliminated. Now we have new people, new minds in charge of these old structures. We are not going to change these structures overnight. This is work which demands participation by the entire population.

In a few more days all state properties in the agrarian field are going to change their structure radically. So far, what we have done is to manage what Somozism had. From the economic view point, we did not want industries, or agrarian enterprises to go to waste. But now we are getting ready for the people to control the nation's wealth. [applause]

The counterrevolution has decided to carry out its activities precisely where the FSLN and the junta of the government have placed in the hands of the workers all the means of national production. [applause] They are trying to confuse the workers by organizing unions which see the FSLN as the new boss. At no time have the counterrevolutionaries tried to organize the workers to manage a factory according to the revolutionary process. Instead of appointing a secretary in charge of conflicts, we must appoint a welfare secretary, a secretary of political participation, of education, of culture, a secretary who can improve our work capacity so the workers can start replacing the bourgeoisie and little by little can take actual control of production.

No, this they have not mentioned to the workers. Instead, they are trying to take advantage of the situation. We can tell the people: You must start preparing yourselves to take advantage of all the opportunities this revolution has opened. In every state and agrarian enterprise the workers union must be prepared to exploit, together with the government, all the wealth at the disposal of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

We are urging our brothers from the Sandinist Workers Central to organize workers unions as part of their revolutionary duties. They must also try to defend workers' interests in those sectors where the government still does not have an enterprise. This is what the workers' organizations should be interested in at this moment. Once they are organized it is not as easy to confuse them because there are extreme left-ist elements who are now trying to confuse the people. We must be prepared to reject any action taken against our revolution. We must improve our system in order to really fulfill the demands that the revolution is asking us to comply with. [applause]

If we want to smash the revolution, we have to do it with the people. [applause] We must exercise power in every district, council and defense committee in order to solve our problems. We must start thinking about the duties and other activities the people can assume. In this way we will have the people governing. The government junta only manages but it also has some influence on state decisions. This is not like the old Somozist regime which kept all the power in one hand because it was afraid of the people. [applause] There is no reason for us to be afraid of the people because we are the people in arms and in [words indistinct]. [applause] It is up to the Sandinist Defense Committee to issue a passport if anyone wishes to leave the country. Some sectors have protested this measure. It may be annoying, but it is a matter of principle. We must decide which of our enemies are trying to escape from Nicaragua. It is up to the people to decide who can leave the country. The government does what the people want. [applause]

COMMANDER ARCE REPORTS ON MEETING WITH COSEP

PA041747 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has told the private sector that in Nicaragua there is freedom of organization and expression, but there is no freedom to carry out a counterrevolution. At the request of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), members of the National Directorate of the FSLN yesterday held a meeting at the Juan de Dios Munoz building. During the meeting, the role of democratic sectors in the present revolutionary process was clearly explained. The leaders of the revolution were also asked to explain their position on the counterrevolution and the traitorous bourgeoisie.

Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano, who attended the meeting with COSEP, summarized the meeting as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified speaker] What was their position, what did you talk about and what were the results of the meeting?

[Arce] Well, this meeting was requested by COSEP last week and our National Directorate, in line with the policy of openness and a search for national unity to promote the reconstruction of our country, agreed to it. As a result, at noon today a delegation from our National Directorate, comprised of Comdr Victor Tirado, Comdr Carlos Nunez and myself, received the COSEP delegation and talked for a couple of hours regarding some of their concerns and proposals on the progress of the revolutionary process in our country.

To summarize--since it was a rather lengthy discussion--they expressed some concern with the incentive policy which the government could be developing to benefit the private sector. We also discussed some concerns which existed or continue to exist within the private sector regarding what they termed a climate of social stability that would be favorable to reconstruction.

We listened to their statements and explained our positions regarding the concerns or proposals they voiced. We believe that the explanations we gave and our revolutionary presentation regarding the reconstruction process was understood by the COSEP delegation and that the private sector may be expected to have a different attitude in the future, one that will be more in line with the search for solutions to the problems of reconstruction.

[Question] What was the private sector representatives' immediate reaction to the dialog?

[Answer] Well, I repeat that they made a very direct, open presentation. In an application of the belief that the policy of the revolution is the policy of truth, we also clearly defined the situation as viewed by the Sandinist front, the representative of the interests of the working class and the Nicaraguan people. We pointed out, very definitely, that we were maintaining our commitment to and our promotion of the program of national reconstruction and our support for the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and that, in pursuit of both these objectives, we were promoting a far-reaching policy of national unity. In this regard, we told them that this unity promotes freedom of organization and freedom of opinion but not freedom of counterrevolution. We also told them that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is being harassed by extreme leftist and rightist forces seeking to generate confusion among our people, divert them from the true objectives which the revolution demands at this time, and create a situation which--although it represents different aspirations for the two extremist groups--in practice unites them.

The ultrarightists maintain the vain attempt, rather the vain hope, of reverting our process to Somoziism. The ultraleftists seek to cause a destabilization in which they vainly hope to profit from fishing in troubled waters. However, the traitorous bourgeoisie and the ultraleftist groups have united to carry out a conspiracy which we have already seen described in statements made by cadres of the revolution and which--as we have said and as we have also indicated to the private sector and will indicate to all sectors of our country--leads us to say and to reaffirm that we, as the judges and guarantors of this revolution, are prepared to crush the counterrevolution.

[Question] Companero, who were the representatives of private enterprise in the talks with the national directorate?

[Answer] The representatives in the talks were Jaime Bienocochea, Alfonso Moncada, Enrique Dreyfus, Gilberto Ferrano, Jorge Salazar, Jose Francisco Cardenal and William Baez.

[Question] Have other talks with these people been scheduled?

[Answer] Well, both sides are willing and interested in maintaining communications because, after having analyzed the problems presently being faced by the reconstruction process and our plans to consolidate the revolution, the delegates from private enterprise expressed gratification at having made a contact which clarified the current status of our process. In this regard, they also expressed their willingness to participate in the process and to avoid being manipulated by the ultraleftist or ultrarightist sectors which have sought to create conflicts--which, although they do exist, are not major at this time--in order to create the climate which we have mentioned.

We believe that if we remain willing to hold future talks it could have positive results for the revolution because we revolutionaries, the members and leaders of the FSLN, have always managed to isolate and neutralize our main enemies at every point in the struggle for the interests of our people. As long as the private sector is willing to, and in practice does, cooperate with the plans for reconstruction, we cannot adopt any attitude other than that which we have taken--to be open with them. [end recording]

ORGANIZATIONS ASK FOR INSTALLATION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

PA040428 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (AFP)--Ten important political, professional, industrial and labor organizations here today asked the Sandinist government for the rapid installation of the Council of State, an organization that will exercise legislative functions. The representatives of these organizations also agreed to hold another meeting to insist on their demand and asked for the support of the Sandinist front, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and other political groups. The formation of the Council of State--made up of representatives of political parties, trade unions, professionals and private enterprise--was included in the government program announced by the Sandinist revolution when it triumphed last July. It is expected that the Council of State will have legislative functions and will share the tasks of government with the Junta of the Government National Reconstruction.

At a recent news conference Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta, refused to fix a date for installation of the council. Delegates to the meeting agreed that installation of the council will guarantee political pluralism in the country.

Luis Sanchez, a leader of the Socialist Party, said at the meeting that he had always proclaimed himself a Marxist, but he added that now he is afraid of expressing his ideas. He considers that the Council of State is the appropriate organization for doing so. Mariano Mendoza, another labor leader and chief of the Council of Labor Unification, which represents trade unions not linked to political groups, stated that fear to express oneself freely is increasing in Nicaragua. Anything can be used to accuse somebody of being a counterrevolutionary, he said. The groups declared their firm support for the Sandinist revolution, but proposed formation of the council to consolidate its advance. Political analysts consider that the Sandinist government has assured support for its decisions in the Council of State. Of the 34 votes cast by its members, 19 correspond to the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the United Peoples Movement. These two organizations are the main military and civilian branches of the Sandinist Front.

FSLN LISTS SECRETARIAT WORKERS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN DOCUMENTS

PA042320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Announcement by the Propaganda and Political Education Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front on 3 October regarding two communiques of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat--read by announcer]

[Text] Communique No 1.

Through this communique we make known the names of companeros who work in this secretariat together with their signatures, which are the only ones authorized by this secretariat to sign documents.

The objective is to make the secretariat's work more efficient and to provide better service to the public. The Foreign Affairs Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]: Doris Tijerino Haslam, Silvia (Matiguan), Gilda (Bols), Yadira Mena, Claudia Garcia Zapata, William Vigil, Erick Ramirez, Gerardo Jimenez.

[Signed] Foreign Affairs Secretariat of the FSLN.

Communique No 2:

We request the presence of the following persons of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat of the FSLN. The address is 300 meters down from Plaza Espana, house of Juan de Dios Munoz, former house of Herman (Salodio):

Luis Serapio Ocampo Simson, Alejandro Cesar Hernandez, Jose Jesus Aguilera E., Roberto (Guadamus) Rueda, Nestor Aurelio Espinoza, Severanio Erick (Poce) Velasquez, Daniel E. (Pellorin Vallecillo), Jose Danilo Lopez Bustos, Julio Cesar Romero Vargas, Rodrigo Alonso (Aburto Aburto), Daniel E. Jiron Gutierrez, Augusto Cesar Bustamantes C., Larry (Cerdeza Guzman), Hector Jose Gutierrez, Lazaro A. Garcia Garcia, Oscar F. Ulloa (Salmeron), Eduardo Ramon (Barberana) Flores, Ricardo A. Garcia Garay, Juan Carlos Arauz Tijerino, Eduardo Julio Escobar T., Guillermo [name indistinct] Suarez T., Francisco Antonio Lopez Arauz, Miguel Angel Acevedo Alvarez, Armando Jose Acevedo (Jarquin), Juan Alberto (Aburto Aburto), Herman R. Jaenz (Somarriba), Juan Alonso Rojas Mondragon, Eduardo Monge Alvarado, Oscar Flores Espinoza and Nestor Gonzalez Montoya.

[Signed] Foreign Affairs Secretariat of the FSLN.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR 'CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM'

PA042021 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The Sandinist revolution advances in the measure in which its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, applies the required steps to project the revolution toward more advanced formulas of social development. The pace of the revolution is set by the Nicaraguan people.

In daily practice, however, mistakes are made from which the revolution learns and designs means of avoiding a repetition of these mistakes. Such is the pattern of every authentic revolutionary process--to learn from its errors, correct them and profit from the experience.

Every mistake must be carefully and critically analyzed with a constructive, never destructive spirit. We must exercise the revolutionary practice of constructive criticism. It is our obligation to critically analyze everything we do. In order to do this, however, every Sandinist must have a clear understanding of the meaning of criticism.

Criticism must be constructive and direct. Our main purpose is to strengthen the process and improve all levels within the framework of the social, political and economic changes underway in the country. It must be designed to correct our errors, taking into account the historic moments in which we are living. Reconstruction, organization and elimination of the counterrevolution are part of the new chapter we are writing. Revolutionary criticism must be offered at the proper time and place--at Sandinist Defense Committees, labor unions, factories, and public meetings.

It must be channeled correctly, through the organizations that defend and conduct the revolution. We must also practice self-criticism, admitting our mistakes and making every effort to correct them. These attitudes will provide us with the necessary strength to continue advancing. The enemies of the revolution, disguised as revolutionaries, while denying the essential content and purpose of criticism and self-criticism, are trying to destabilize our process with destructive questioning which is void of historical perspective. They are trying to promote within the Sandinist leadership levels a mistaken interpretation of the revolutionary theory which constitutes a serious obstacle in the process of truly revolutionary changes. We must turn back such counterrevolutionary attempts as their criticism will never be Sandinist. The people must be prepared to fully exercise their right to constructive criticism and the obligation of self-criticism. The Somoquist designs are to destroy the revolution. Its tactics include murder and infiltration of our ranks. We must therefore defend our revolution by destroying Somozism. Free fatherland or death!

MOISES HASSAN DISCUSSES LOCAL, U.S. OPPOSITION

PA011524 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

["El Atabal Sandinista" interview with Companero Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction--presumably live; no date, place given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Companero Moises, it is obvious that internal counterrevolutionaries are trying to boycott our Sandinist revolution. In your opinion, what are the ill effects of this on our revolution?

[Answer] These opportunists who were incapable of fighting to topple Somoza are now trying to sow confusion among our people and remove the leadership from the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In view of the high level of awareness of our people, I do not think they will be able to confuse many people for very long. However, we must admit that these opportunists are delaying and upsetting the process. Therefore, their effect is totally negative and contrary to the interests of the Nicaraguan people, because the revolution will now take longer. If those individuals insist on their activities, it will take longer to realize the results that the Nicaraguan people deserve and won on the battlefield.

[Question] Companero Moises, you mentioned the internal groups. I would like you to mention the ill effects of the counterrevolutionary campaign undertaken by the most reactionary U.S. groups.

[Answer] These reactionary U.S. groups, in collusion with pro-Somoza remnants, are trying to give our revolution a poor image internationally in order to block, cut or impede aid from the United States, Europe and other Western nations. However, I think these reactionary individuals will also fail in their efforts to block our revolution and place its leadership in the hands of those who should not lead it, that is, some local reactionaries.

ROBELO DISCUSSES SHAPE OF FUTURE NICARAGUA

LD241255 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 16 LD

[Interview with Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction member Alfonso Robelo in Managua by Alberto Miguez: "Nicaragua Will Not Be a New Cuba But a New Nicaragua"]

[Text] Managua, 14 September--In Nicaragua there will be no single party, and elections will be held in 3 or 4 years, once the process of national rebuilding has been completed. Private ownership will be respected and will be able to coexist with state ownership in a mixed economic system. [paragraph continues]

However, there will be radical changes because the present situation resulted from a civil war and a military victory in which some people won and others lost.

This was stated during a lengthy nighttime conversation at the government building by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction member and Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leader Alfonso Robelo. During the conversation, automatic weapons fire could be heard around the building. The government building security chief--a Chilean who fought with the Sandinist front--informed us later that this was caused by some "compas" (young militiamen), who were celebrating "the national holiday."

Robelo, who is regarded as the most moderate member of the junta, described the current Nicaraguan experience as a "real revolution," although asserting that there had been no "class war" in the country. "It was a national liberation struggle, not a social confrontation, although class struggle thrives in any society like ours," he specified. In Robelo's opinion, the Sandinist National Liberation Front is the political vanguard of this revolutionary experience, but there is no reason why it should impose a monopoly in the future. The Nicaraguan democratic leader stated that his party "has four portfolios in the national government--far more than it is entitled to because of its political strength." This proves that the Sandinists wish to govern with the support of other "bourgeois" or moderate forces.

Greater Internal Cohesion

Robelo acknowledged that the Sandinist People's Army remains the most united and resolute political force and that that is where the real power lies. He expressed concern at the thousands of weapons in the hands of the adolescent militiamen, whose actions it is not yet possible to control. "We are making every effort to incorporate these young people into the future national army and to collect the weapons which might be used by irresponsible people or criminals. But this is not easy in the present situation."

In the field of economic and social reforms, Mr Robelo stated that these reforms will be radical, although relatively simple. "The accumulation of wealth, property and financial resources in the hands of the Somoza family and its supporters has greatly facilitated matters. Bear in mind that almost 60 percent of arable land belonged to the dynasty. We have confined ourselves to expropriating this land and handing it over to the peasants; with this alone we have set in motion a large-scale agrarian reform."

Robelo acknowledged that the non-Marxist moderate sectors are in a minority, both in the junta and in the national government. In his opinion--as a social democrat and Christian--such influence may be counteracted. [sentence as published]

"There is undoubtedly a power struggle within the new structures," he told me at another point in the conversation, "but this has been taking place since the government in exile was set up." However, Robelo asserted that the cohesion among the junta members has increased and developed during the last 2 months of exercising real power.

Paraphrasing Fidel in his latest, 26 July speech, Robelo asserted that "Nicaragua will not be a new Cuba but...a new Nicaragua."

U.S. CARIBBEAN NAVAL MANEUVERS REPORTED

FLO41734 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Reports from Washington point out that a Pentagon spokesman has officially confirmed the beginning of U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean which will last 2 weeks. An operational unit of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet consisting of 16 ships, including the Forrestal aircraft carrier, is participating in these naval maneuvers.

Washington is not hiding its intentions to maintain that unit in the Caribbean after the conclusion of these exercises which include landing operations in the area of the Guantanamo Naval Base and other actions under the direction of an operations command center located in Key West.

U.S., WORLD REACTION TO SOVIET TROOPS ISSUE REVIEWED

FLO41427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] In Washington, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--William Colby, has admitted that when he was director from 1973 to 1976 he knew that the Soviets in Cuba were not a brigade. He added: I never knew of a brigade then. However, in an attempt to justify the present U.S. position, Colby called the discovery of the alleged brigade a victory for the North American secret services.

Meanwhile, diverse reaction was aroused in the U.S. Senate between those in favor and those against the linking of the ratification of SALT II agreements with the false crisis provoked by Washington. Charles Mathias, Republican senator from Maryland, criticized the mishandling of the Cuban problem by the U.S., and, according to AP, said: President Carter spent more time trying to repair the damage he inflicted on himself than he devoted to examining the Cuban issue in depth. Frank Church, a Democratic senator and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he is about to conclude the SALT II hearings but that he thinks there is no chance that the Senate will ratify the accords as long as the Soviet brigade remains in Cuba. The senator's aides said Church is considering a strategy allowing for the ratification of SALT II with a rider that the treaty will not go into effect until Carter can guarantee that the Soviet brigade has been withdrawn or dismantled. Howard Baker, the Senate's Republican minority leader, said he cannot divorce the Soviet presence in Cuba from SALT II discussions. Another Republican Senator, Robert Dole, said that SALT II will go ahead until the Soviet troops problem is settled.

Senator Charles Percy, representative from Illinois, said that what he saw as an inability to solve the problem of the troops in Cuba will strengthen his resolve to vote against SALT II. I believe we are back where we started, was the comment of Utah's Republican Senator Jake Garn, who's an avowed opponent of SALT II's ratification, according to the AP report.

The FRENCH PRESS AGENCY--AFP--report says that FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel warned the U.S. in Washington that NATO's operation will be affected if the U.S. Congress does not ratify SALT II before the end of the year. At the end of a meeting with Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, Apel said that to subordinate the fate of SALT II to the Cuban problem would be a mistake. He added that the Europeans will not accept the installation of Pershing II medium range tactical missiles if the U.S. does not ratify SALT II.

The New York TIMES described the tenor of Carter's Monday speech as admirable, and said that SALT II should not be tied in with the Soviet's behavior in any part of the world.

The New York newspaper adds that the status quo in Cuba, which President Carter and the New York TIMES both considered unacceptable a month ago, seems to have finally been accepted against their will by the North Americans. The Madrid newspaper EL PAIS says that Carter's speech on Monday reveals that the minicrisis in the Caribbean is an internal political maneuver of the United States. The DAILY MAIL compared Carter's position to Christopher Columbus' voyage, and said that Carter does not know where he is going, where he will go, or where he has been. Two other British newspapers comment on U.S. President James Carter's speech. The DAILY TELEGRAPH maintains that Carter has acted a bit ridiculously and that he has tko'd himself. Meanwhile, the DAILY EXPRESS says that the situation created by the U.S. Government in the Caribbean is a self-inflicted farce.

Venezuelan President's Reaction

FL041816 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] On the international scene, statements continue regarding the artificial crisis created by the United States in relation to Cuba. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has said in Caracas that Carter's speech undoubtedly smacks of U.S. internal electoral politics. The Venezuelan president said that his government as a whole has not examined President Carter's pronouncement but he said: We believe that it undoubtedly smacks of U.S. internal electoral politics and must be examined closely.

GUILLEN, NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL DISCUSS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL042353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists (UNEAC), today met with Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaraguan minister of culture, who has been visiting our country for 4 days. The meeting was held at the UNEAC building. After greetings between the two poets, which was friendlier than called for by protocol, an exchange of views began. At the meeting they discussed various points. Among them the most important was the invitation to Nicolas Guillen to visit Nicaragua soon. This visit was tentatively scheduled for November.

It was also established that UNEAC will donate books published by its publishing house to the Nicaraguan national library. Nicolas Guillen and Ernesto Cardenal discussed the establishment of a cooperation agreement between Cuban and Nicaraguan writers. A draft of this agreement would be taken by the UNEAC president on his upcoming trip to Nicaragua.

MPSP CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR

FL042302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2218 GMT 4 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued in this capital a call for solidarity with the people of El Salvador in their struggle against the despotic regime of dictator Carlos Humberto Romero. The document states that the Romero regime has increased its repression against the Salvadorian people's movement, resulting in over 400 persons killed and others missing. It also condemns some maneuvers carried out by the regime in that country, among them the false promises for an alleged national dialog, the reestablishment of democratic liberties and the call for elections. The statement adds that this policy is due to the dictators' fear that the increase of the popular sectors' opposition to his corrupt and bloody regime could lead him to the same end as that of Anastasio Somoza.

JAMAICA

MANLEY INTERVIEWED ON HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

LD050930 London BBC Television Network in English 2205 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Interview in London with Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley by Shirley Williams--date not given, presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Williams] At the nonaligned conference in Havana, Jamaica supported the views of radical leaders like Fidel Castro, who is much admired by his Caribbean neighbor. The conference was divided on many issues. One symbolic and contentious question involved the accreditation of Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia--Should representatives be from the new Vietnam-imposed regime of Heng Samrin or the cruel regime of Pol Pot now making a last stand against the Vietnamese Army supported by the Soviet Union?

Prime Minister, you were a very prominent figure at the nonaligned conference which has just ended in Havana, and one of the things that Western critics said about that conference was that it did not look very nonaligned, that in fact some of the so-called statements by some of the radical groups were really very, very critical of the United States and the West but did not seem to be at all critical of the Soviet Union and its actions in the world. Just how nonaligned was it and how nonaligned are you yourself?

[Manley] There is no question that that conference ended up in a nonaligned position and that the movement is nonaligned. And I know there is no question that I am non-aligned. Because there is no way in which you would ever get me to take a position either because America held it or because the West held it or because the Soviet Union held it. I would never take a position because they held it. Now to us that is nonalignment--that you really pursue an independent judgment of issues. You may be wrong, you may make mistakes, but they are your mistakes. What is causing the confusion is that many people in the West believe that nonalignment means that you will automatically not agree with anything, let us say, the Soviet Union has said just because they said it. And that is not nonalignment at all, that is a sort of blind zero neutrality which as far as I am concerned you might as well be a eunuch. That is being nothing and we are just not in that.

[Williams] Do you feel that the West leans on you to try and make you say what it wants to hear?

[Manley] Well, there is absolutely no question that they do. The day that we lose the courage to speak out against what is wrong, nonalignment is dead because what it is really about is the right of small nations to a place in the world and to experience their sovereignty without being intimidated by other peoples' power.

[Williams] Michael, one of the things that got the West and particularly the United States very excited in the course of the nonaligned conference was the news that 3,000 Soviet troops had been discovered on the island of Cuba. Can you tell us why that happened and what the reaction of the conference was?

[Manley] Well, frankly I think that the story is nonsense and I do not believe it. Our understanding is that since the time of the missile crisis there has been a group of 2,000 Soviet military advisers, technicians and people of that sort and they are still there and that everybody knows they have been there for 17 years. And so far as the conference is concerned I never met a single delegate who believed it, and I can tell you it did a lot to upset delegates and make them feel that the United States was trying to upset the conference.

[Williams] So why did anybody tell this story since it was nothing new?

[Manley] I do not know how to explain the mischief that goes on in international politics sometimes; we sometimes are victims of that kind of distorted, dishonest behavior.

[Williams] Now Cuba is in a funny position that she has actually got both American and Russian troops on her island. Jamaica has neither. Would Jamaica ever have troops from another country?

[Manley] I can conceive of no circumstance in which we would have troops from another country in Jamaica.

[Williams] In 1976 you said in the election that you had reason to think that there was an attempt to destabilize Jamaica. Now I do not know exactly who you had in mind but I had a feeling it might have been our old friend the CIA, who have been fairly active in the Caribbean at times in the past. Do you think the United States has given you a fair crack of the whip?

[Manley] In terms of....

[Williams] Politically or economically?

[Manley] Well, in terms of attempts to change the world economic operation, if I may put it that way, I think the answer is no. I think that the U.S. is one of a group of countries that are not giving us a fair crack of the whip.

[Williams] We are too... [interrupted]

[Manley] And I think that you are, yes.

[Williams] Oh. In what sense aren't we giving you a fair crack of the whip?

[Manley] Not in any sense that is short-term and personal to any one country but in the sense that you are all continuing to support and defend a system that does not give us a fair crack of the whip. It cannot be a fair crack of the whip to have to produce more and more sugar year after year to buy a tractor. There is just no way that that can be a fair crack of the whip, and there are many examples of the ways in which the world economic structure operates that just makes it very difficult for small countries to survive, much less develop. And to the extent therefore that America is a part of that and is being very resistant to serious proposals for change in the world economic structure, to that extent then I think they are not giving us a fair crack of the whip.

[Williams] Wouldn't it be also reasonable to say that one of the things that hit most heavily the developing countries has been the getting together of the oil producers and the pushing up very high of the oil price? And yet one almost never hears any criticism of the stand of the OPEC nations; one has heard almost none at Havana. Why is that?

[Manley] Oh, but there is a very strong statement about it from Fidel Castro and a very strong statement about it from me and from a number of other people in Havana. But I think...I think one has to see it in context. I think that the policies of OPEC are largely a response to the fact that the West is finding no way in which it either seems to be able to have the will to control its inflation, that it continues to export that inflation in all the things that we have to buy--machinery, spare parts, etc., and a lot of what OPEC does is reaction. It reacts to that in its determination to use at least the power of its group to protect its people from the consequences. Obviously the rest of us, like in Jamaica, who have no oil and depend 99 percent on oil for energy, we become a casualty of what is really something that's taking place between the developed world and the oil producers who can defend themselves.

[Williams] And is the price worth paying?

[Manley] Well, I don't think the question arises. It is a price that has to be paid. And as I said the other day, I really feel very strongly when the West comes to us and says to us: Why don't we attack OPEC, our answer is this: The day that you begin to agree to serious structural change, really do something about the common fund and all the ancillary features of that that can make it effective, the day when we see you of the West willing to begin to create a relationship between commodity prices and metropolitan inflation generally, the inflation that is exported, that will be the day that we will turn to OPEC immediately and say, now get in line. Then I will be a part of a really planned structured system of economic exchange in the world.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

ERIC WILLIAMS ASKS PARTY TO CHOOSE SUCCESSOR

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[Text] Dr. Eric Williams, 68 years old, and leader of Trinidad and Tobago for more than 20 years, has asked his People's National Movement (PNM) to choose a successor, because he is considering keeping a low profile. The suggestion was made Friday night during a marathon address to a PNM convention attracting 1,300 party delegates. The PNM political leader said he was not even competing with president of the republic, Ellis Clarke, or others for the limelight and was taking equal care to allow his cabinet colleagues to occupy the centre of the stage.

Dr. Williams, who has been head of the Trinidad and Tobago Government from the time the PNM won control in 1956, said his position "conforms with my announced declarations to the party to continue to serve, pending designation by the party, without any interference from me or another political leader." He added: I have in effect taken a backseat-taking care particularly not even to compete with our new head of state, president of the republic, who enjoys powers never entrusted to his predecessor, representative of the queen."

The PNM has three deputy political leaders - Errol Mahabir, minister of energy-based industries and minister in the Ministry of Finance, George Chambers, minister of industry and commerce and agriculture, lands and fisheries, and Kamal Mohammed, minister of health. They are expected to retain their offices when the convention winds up tonight. Dr. Williams told the PNM delegates that he was allowing his cabinet colleagues to occupy the centre of the stage so that "the public can judge between them, myself presiding over the formation of agreed cabinet policy and intervening only in case of intrigues over the leadership or the worst cases of inefficiency of mismanagement."

Dr. Williams lengthy address on "the Caribbean man" looked at the history of the peoples of the Caribbean, explaining their situation in a global context. Dr. Williams declared: "Trinidad and Tobago stands today as the area of stability in the Caribbean where the press is free, human rights are not violated, the church is not attacked and has the opportunity at its own request to continue its role in the sphere of education, and youngsters have the right to education without reference to class, race, residence or parental status." He said that it was only in Trinidad that Indians had achieved a higher status, and had been accorded a more genuine recognition. "Nowhere in the world does the church, speaking collectively of the different sects, feel less threatened, more free, at home," he added. "Nowhere in the world would you find our respect for human rights and the fundamental freedoms exceeded. Nowhere in the Caribbean or the Third World will you find the press less apprehensive about its conventional and constitutional freedoms."

Referring to industrial problems in the country, the prime minister said: "I am convinced that through some sort of productivity incentives we can achieve a greater harmony in industrial relations, a reduction of the disruptions generated by differences between government and the two parties which would not be duplicated in many countries."